

LIS

LIQUOR. *n. f.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]
1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.
Nor envy'd them the grape
Whose heads that turbulent liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*
Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South's Sermons.*
2. Strong drink; in familiar language.
To LIQUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.
Cart wheels squeak not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*
LIRICO-FANCY. *n. f.* A flower.
LISNE. *n. f.* A cavity; a hollow.
In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingcote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Judge Hale's Originat. of Monks.*
To LISPE. *v. n.* [slip, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.
Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens apparel, and smell like Bucklebury in simpling time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Scarce had the learnt to *lisp* a name
Of martyr, yet she thinks it shame
Life should so long play with that breath,
Which spent can buy for brave a death. *Crashaw.*
They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dress'd, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleveland.*
Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Hollier's Elements of Speech.*
As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*
LISP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of *lisping*.
I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler, N^o. 60.*
LISPER. *n. f.* [from *lisp*.] One who *lisps*.
LIT. *n. f.* [*lithe*, French.]
1. A roll; a catalogue.
He was the ablest emperor of all the *lit*. *Bacon.*
Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lits* of poisons we find it in many authors. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Bring next the royal *lit* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*
2. [*Lice*, French.] Inclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.
The ocean, overpeering of his *lit*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
She within *lits* my ranging mind hath brought,
That now beyond myself I will not go. *Davies.*
The rest, at ease, without the *lits* did stand;
And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*
Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,
And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,
In measure *lit* to tofs the weighty lance;
And who his rival shall in arms subdue,
His be the dame, and his the treasure too. *Pope's Iliad.*
3. [*Lytran*, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.
Alas, she has no speech!
—Too much;
I find it still when I have *lit* to sleep. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *lit* to contradict,
shall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*
He saw false reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *lit* to crow. *Dryden.*
4. [*Licium*, Latin; *litte*, French.] A strip of cloth.
A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *lit*. *Shakespeare.*
Instead of a *lit* of cotton, or the like filtre, we made use of a siphon of glass.
A *lit* the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*
5. A border.
They thought it better to let them stand as a *lit*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament. *Hooker, b. v.*
To LIST. *v. n.* [*lytran*, Saxon.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.
Let other men think of your devices as they *lit*, in my judgment they be mere fantasies.
Unto them that add to the word of God what them *listeth*, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good.
They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list*. *Hooker.*
To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you *list*, I nought refuse at all. *Fairy Queen.*
Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,
It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list*. *Shakespeare.*

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Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may
Take their advantage when, and how, they *list*. *Daniel.*
When they *list*, into the womb
That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
To LIST. *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]
1. To enlist; to enrol or register.
For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewell not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*
They *list* with women each degenerate name,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden's En.*
2. To retain and enrol soldiers.
The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars. *Temple.*
Two hundred horse he shall command;
Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band,
These in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*
3. [From *list*, enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.
How dares your pride presume against my laws,
As in a *listed* field to fight your cause?
Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
4. [From *list*, a shred or border.] To few together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew.
Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*
5. [Contracted from *listen*.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.
Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs;
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Lit! I would I could hear mo. *Benj. Johnson.*
LIT'STED. *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks.
Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous, with three *lited* colours gay,
Betok'ning peace from God, and cov'nant new. *Milton.*
As the show'ry arch
With *lited* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Philips.*
To LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obsolete.
Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say. *Shakespeare.*
One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear I could not say, amen. *Shakespeare.*
He, that no more mult say, is *lited* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,
At which I ceas'd and *listen'd* them a while. *Milton.*
To LISTEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.
Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,
I'll tell you news. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
Antigonus used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off.
Listen, O lites, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isa. xlii.*
When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some found, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Hollier's Elements of Speech.*
On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long;
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But with'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*
He shall be receiv'd with more regard,
And *listen'd* to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*
To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* after nothing else. *Adisson.*
LIT'STNER. *n. f.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener.
They are light of belief, and great *listners* after news. *Hawell.*
Listeners never hear well of themselves. *L'Estrange.*
If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listner*, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*
The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listners*. *Swift.*
LIT'STRESS. *adj.* [from *list*.]
1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another
Intemperance and sensuality clog mens spirits, make them grofs, *listless*, and unactive. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
If your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maja with her sisters first descend.

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Before you trust in earth your future hope,
Or else expect a *listless*, lazy, crop. *Dryden's Virg.*
Lazy lolling foot
Of ever *listless* loit'ers, that attend
No cause, no trust.
I was *listless* and desponding.
Careless; heedless. *Pope.*
The sick for air before the portal gasp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Benumb'd with cold, and *listless* of their gain. *Dryden.*
LIT'SLESY. *adv.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention.
To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time. *Locke on Education.*
LIT'SLESNESS. *n. f.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire.
It may be the palate of the foul is indisposed by *listlessness* or forrow.
LIT, the pretense of *light*; whether to *light* signifies to happen, or to set on fire, or guide with *light*.
Believe thyself, thy eyes,
That first inflam'd, and lit me to thy love,
Those stars, that still must guide me to my joy. *Southey.*
I lit my pipe with the paper. *Addison's Spectator.*
LITANY. *n. f.* [*litania*; *litanie*, French.] A form of supplicatory prayer.
Supplications, with solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies* and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker, b. v.*
Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your life-time; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litanies*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
LITERAL. *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Latin.]
1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.
Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we see that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the letter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker, b. iv.*
A foundation, being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*
2. Following the letter, or exact words.
The fittest for public audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrases, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker, b. v.*
3. Consisting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.
LITERAL. *n. f.* Primitive or *literal* meaning.
How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profession. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
LITERALLY. *adv.* [from *literal*.]
1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.
That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend the meaning of; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible.
2. With close adherence to words.
Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally*; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dryden.*
So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*
LITERALITY. *n. f.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.
Not attaining the true deuterocopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconformities, coherence, figures, or tropologies, and are not *literally* persuaded by fit beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*
LITERATI. *n. f.* [Italian.] The learned.
I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spektator, N^o. 581.*
LITERATURE. *n. f.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters.
This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deservings, there will not want supplies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 377.*
LITHARGE. *n. f.* [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Latin.]
Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* fold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. It is used in ointments and plasters, and is drying, abtergent, and slightly attritive. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Boyle.*
If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver. *Boyle.*
LITHE. *adj.* [*lithe*, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; easily bent.
Th' unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboscis. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
LITHENESS. *n. f.* [from *lithe*.] Limberness; flexibility.
LITHER. *adj.* [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant.
Thou antick, death,
Two Talbots winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy delight shall 'scape mortality. *Shakespeare.*
[*Lyde*, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luther*.
LITHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*lithe*; and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.
LITHOMANCY. *n. f.* [*lithe* and *μαντια*.] Prediction by stones.
As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
LITHONTRIPTICK. *adj.* [*lithe* and *τριπτο*; *lithontriptique*, French.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
LITHOTOMIST. *n. f.* [*lithe* and *τομος*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.
LITHOTOMY. *n. f.* [*lithe* and *τομος*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.
LITIGANT. *n. f.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.
The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit. *Decay of Piety.*
The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
LITIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.
Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe's Pargerg.*
To LITIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.
To LITIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.
The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe's Pargerg.*
LITIGATION. *n. f.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigare*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.
Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confessed, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*
LITIGIOUS. *adj.* [*litigiosus*, French.]
1. Inclined to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.
Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*
His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*
2. Disputable; controvertible.
In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*
No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden's Georg.*
LITIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.
LITIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition.
LITTER. *n. f.* [*litere*, French.]
1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.
To my litter strait;
Weakness possesseth me. *Shakespeare's King John.*
He was carried in a rich chariot *litterwise*, with two horses at each end. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
The drowsy sighted steeds,
That draw the *litter* of clove curtain'd sleep,
Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n,
In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden's Linn.*
Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dote. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.
To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shakespeare.*
Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Everym.*
Their *litter* is not to be sow'd by fows unclean. *Dryden's Virg.*
3. A brood of young.